

Augochlora azteca Sandhouse & Cockerell (not Vachal), Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), 13: 339. 1924 [erroneous determination].

Type: Female, from La Paz, Lower California, is in the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences. In both sexes it can be readily separated from the other species of the genus by the lamelliform process on the metapleural suture.

Distribution: Although apparently limited to Lower California, the species is included here in order to show its relationship to *azteca* and to correct the distributional records for that species.

Augochlora nigrocyanea Cockerell

Augochlora nigrocyanea Cockerell, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 24: 144. 1897.

Augochlora (Odontochlora) nigrocyanea Schwarz, Amer. Mus. Novit., 722: 6. 1934.

Type: Female, from San Rafael, Vera Cruz, Mexico, in the collection of the U. S. National Museum. It can be separated from the other species occurring in the United States by the following characters: From *transversalis* by the weaker carina on the metapleural suture, from *azteca* by the greater tendency to melanism and the more weakly punctured abdominal tergites; the female, from those of *pura* and *azteca* by the toothed first sternite; the male, from *pura* by the dark abdominal sternites and from *azteca* and *azteca* by the larger size and more slender flagellum.

Distribution: Apparently similar to that of *azteca*.

SPECIES NOT RECOGNIZED

Augochlora obliqua Provancher

Type: Female, from Vancouver, in the Musée de la Province de Quebec. Upon comparison by M. Comeau with material submitted by the writer, it could not be recognized as belonging to any of the known species of the genera considered in this paper; nor are these known to occur in that region. It may be referable to *Agapostemon*, but further information on the type is necessary before a definite assignment can be made.

MALACOLOGY.—*A new species of Melania from Szechuan Province, China.*¹ SUI FONG CHEN. (Communicated by PAUL BARTSCH.)

In a collection of Chinese fresh water mollusks received by the U. S. National Museum from the Rev. D. C. Graham is an undescribed species which is here named.

I wish here to express my appreciation to the authorities of the U. S. National Museum and to Dr. Paul Bartsch, the Curator of the Division of Mollusks, for the privilege of studying the Chinese Melanias in their collection.

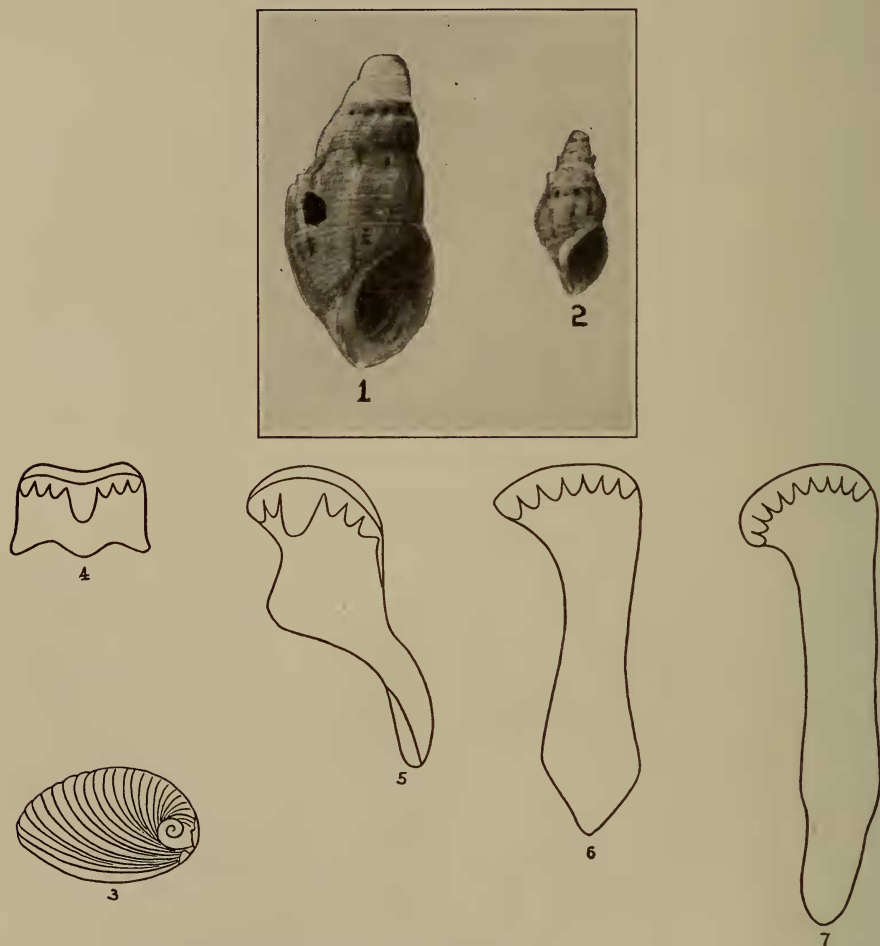
Melania (Plotiopsis) grahami, n. sp.

Figs. 1-7

Shell thin, elongated, ovate, turreted, greenish yellow with more or less irregularly interrupted reddish brown axial bands which are most conspicu-

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received December 16, 1936.

ous on the last whorl and the base, and may be seen in the aperture. Nuclear whorls eroded in all the specimens before me. The type has 4.5 whorls remaining, which are moderately convex and angulated at the anterior end of the concave shoulder. Thirteen axial ribs are present on all the postnuclear whorls. They are most prominent on the last and the penultimate whorls,



Figs. 1-7.—*Melania (Plotiopsis) grahami*, n. sp. 1, holotype, 2, young specimen, $\times 3$; 3, operculum, $\times 7$; 4, rachidian tooth, 5, lateral tooth, 6, inner marginal tooth, 7, outer marginal tooth, $\times 500$.

evenly spaced, and project conspicuously at the shoulder as spinose tubercles continuing feebly across the shoulder to the summit. The spiral sculpture consists of lirations, of which 6 are present on the shoulder between the suture and the summit; 13 between the shoulder and the periphery on the last whorl and 10 on the base. Those on the base are the strongest, next to this are those between the shoulder and the periphery, while those between the suture and the summit are the least strong. Suture strongly constricted. Periphery of the last whorl well rounded. The aperture is elliptical; the peristome

thin, slightly expanded, and adnate to the preceding turn at the parietal wall, which is glazed with a thin callus. The columella is arched, and caloused almost to the base with a grayish white deposit. The operculum is thin, elliptical with 2.5 turns and with subcentral nucleus. The radula has the formula: 3-1-3: 2-1-3: 7: 10.

The type, U. S. N. M. Cat. No. 467600, was collected by Rev. D. C. Graham at Me-wang, Lam-ping, Szechuan Province, China, and gives the following measurement: No. of whorls, 4.5; height 14.2 mm; diameter 7.0 mm; length of aperture 6.1 mm.

Thirty-eight specimens derived from the same source from which the type was obtained, yield the following additional information: They have an average number of 4.8 whorls; the greatest number of whorls is 5.9, and the least 3.7. They present an average height of 9.7 mm; the greatest height is 12.2 and the least 7.1 mm. Their average diameter is 5.0 mm; the largest 6.2 and the least 3.5 mm. The length of the aperture averages 4.2 mm; the largest length of aperture is 5.3 and the least 2.9 mm.

This species most nearly resembles *Melania balonnensis* Conrad, from southeastern Australia. It differs from it in being a little smaller and more ovate.

ORNITHOLOGY.—A new genus for *Pseudoptynx solomonensis* Hartert.¹ JAMES L. PETERS, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

The name *Pseudoptynx* was proposed by Kaup in Oken's *Isis*, 1848, col. 770 for the segregation of *Syrnium philippense* Gray. However the generic name was without diagnosis and the name of its single included species was a nomen nudum, hence *Pseudoptynx* is not nomenclaturally available from this citation. In the *Archive für Naturgeschichte*, 17, Bd. 1, 1851, p. 110, Kaup validated both his own generic name and Gray's nude specific name; *Pseudoptynx philippensis* therefore dates from 1851 and the authority is Kaup.

Tweeddale described *Pseudoptynx gurneyi* (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, p. 940, pl. 58) from Mindanao; Hartert named *Pseudoptynx solomonensis* (Bull. B. O. C., 12, 1901, p. 25) from Ysabel Island, Solomon Islands; and lastly Ogilvie-Grant added *Pseudoptynx mindanensis* (Bull. B. O. C., 16, 1906, p. 99) with type locality southeastern Mindanao. *P. mindanensis* is conspecific with *P. philippensis*; Hachisuka has proposed *Mimizuku* (Bds. Phil. Ids., pt. 3, 1934, p. 50) as a monotypic genus for *P. gurneyi* and in this paper I advocate the generic separation of the Solomon Island bird. *P. philippensis* and *M. gurneyi* belong to the subfamily Buboninae in which the external ear opening is small, dermal ear flaps absent and ear opening not crossed by a ligamentous bridge.

Hachisuka was quite right not only in removing *Pseudoptynx gur-*

¹ Received January 27, 1937.